

안면신경 전방경로변경술후 안면신경의 기능 회복

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Facial Nerve Function after Anterior Transposition of Facial Nerve

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ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives : The transposition of the facial nerve is an essential procedure to obtain optimal surgical field and to remove the lesion completely when the tumor is located medial to the facial nerve. However, we frequently encounter postoperative facial palsy after transposition. The aim of the study is to find out how to treat the facial nerve in order to reduce the incidence and the degrees of postoperative facial palsy after anterior transposition of the facial nerve. **Material and Methods** : Facial nerve function after anterior transposition of the facial nerve were analyzed retrospectively in 10 cases with skull base tumor using the House-Brackmann grading system. The minimum follow-up period was 12 months. **Results** : Favorable outcome was noted when the fallopian canal was exposed as widely as possible, and soft tissues were preserved at stylomastoid foramen. Postoperative facial palsy was recovered completely when the facial nerve was not involved by disease. The final House-Brackmann grades were , , in three cases in which tumor was involved with the facial nerve. The immediate postoperative function of the facial nerve is influenced by surgical procedure and surgeon's skill, and the final status of the facial nerve function depends on the involvement of tumor in the nerve. **Conclusion** : In order to obtain favorable postoperative facial nerve function, no attempt was made to dissect the facial nerve, and all the soft tissue that were attached to the facial nerve through the stylomastoid foramen were sharply elevated and transpositioned together with the facial nerve. (Korean J Otolaryngol 1998;41(8):1004-1007)

KEY WORDS : Facial nerve · Anterior transposition · Facial palsy.

.²⁾ Brackmann
Fisch가¹⁾²⁾

3)6)

(intraoperative monitoring)

.⁴⁾

.¹⁾²⁾³⁾

.³⁾

Fisch

가 85%

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1

가 10

glomus tumor 3 ,
 10, 11 schwannoma 1 , meningioma,
 pleomorphic adenoma, juvenile fibromatosis, Heman -
 gioma, cholesterol granuloma 1 (Table 1).
 6 , 4 9 53

가 7 , HB grade
 가 1
 HB grade
 grade
 (Figs. 1, 2).

6
 10
 grade 가 1
 grade
 grade 3
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 (Figs. 1, 2).

mic -
 rolevator 가
 7 3
 House - Brackmann(HB) gra -
 ding system 가 ⁵⁾
 1 3

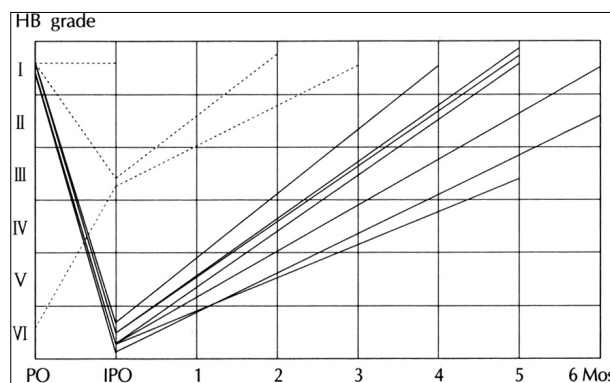


Fig. 1. Comparison of the status of facial nerve function according to the surgical technique. Favorable outcome was noted in the cases in which the facial canal was exposed widely and soft tissue was preserved at stylomastoid foramen (dot line). PO : preoperative ; IPO : immediate postoperative ; HB : House-Brackmann ; Mos : Months.

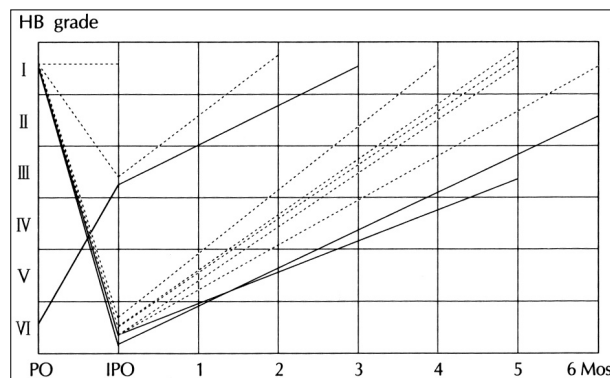


Fig. 2. Comparison of the status of facial nerve function according to the facial nerve by disease. Compared to the cases in which facial nerve was involved by disease (solid line), more favorable outcome was noted the cases in which the facial nerve was not involved by disease (dot line). PO : preoperative ; IPO : immediate postoperative ; HB : House-Brackmann ; Mos : Months.

9 1
 HB grade 9

Table 1. Diseases of the cases

Pathologic Diagnosis	No. of Cases
Glomus tumor	3
Schwannoma (CN X, XI)	2
Meningioma	1
Pleomorphic adenoma	1
Juvenile fibromatosis	1
Hemangioma	1
Cholesterol granuloma	1
Total	10

CN : Cranial nerve

7 grade . Fisch¹⁾ 가

가 .

grade

grade 가 5 , grade

가 1 , grade

가 1 .

3 2 12

가 1 grade 가

1 grade grade 가

2 grade (Fig. 1).

3 6

7 grade HB grade

3 . Fisch

가

가

75 80%¹⁾

Fisch

가

¹⁾²⁾ 가

가 75%

80% Brackmann

Fisch

3

Leonetti ⁴⁾

³⁾⁶⁾

7

가 3

1 grade grade 가

1 grade grade 1

가

가

endoneural tubule

synkinesis

가

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